

NEW HYMENOPTERA FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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The good work on the Hymenopterous fauna of the Philippine Islands, begun by Father W. A. Stanton, S. J., is being continued by Father Robert E. Brown, S. J., and I have now the pleasure of describing below *two* new genera and *twelve* new species captured by him in the Observatory Garden at Manila.

Family XXVIII.—VESPIDÆ. *Icaria*, Saussure.

Icaria Cayayanensis, new species.—♀. Length, 6.6 to 7 mm. General colour brown, marked with yellow and black. The inner orbits from the sinus of the eyes downwards, the clypeus, except a bowl-shaped black spots on its disk, the cheeks, a line along the hind orbits, the scape of the antennæ, its pedicel beneath, and the first two joints of the flagellum beneath, the mandibles, except a spot at base and the teeth which are black, the upper part of the pronotum dilated laterally towards the hind angles, a rounded spot on the mesopleura beneath the tegulæ, the tegulæ, a spot at the base of the insertion of the hind wings, a broad longitudinal band on the metathorax extending on each side to the insertion of the hind coxæ and separated by a triangular black spot in the central depression, two lines on the mesonotum, two large quadrate spots at the base of the scutellum, two spots at the base of the postscutellum, most of the coxæ, except a black spot at the extreme base and on their posterior face, all femora, except the blackish stripes beneath and behind, the tibiæ, except the apices of the middle tibiæ and a large brownish-black blotch towards the apex of the hind tibiæ, all tarsi, the apical margin of the first, second and third abdominal segments and large oval spots at the base of the second dorsal segment, are yellow; the suture at the base of the clypeus, a spot back of the insertion of the antennæ, the flagellum, the ocelli, the occiput, the front face of the prothorax, broad bands on each side of the mesonotum, the mesopleura, the metapleura and the abdomen, except as already noted, are black. The wings are hyaline, but with a fuscous spot occupying the apical half, or more, of the marginal cell; the stigma is brownish-yellow, the veins being brown-black or black.

Type.—No. 8126. U. S. N. M.

Manila (Father Brown). I have this species from other places.

Family LIV.—DIAPRIDÆ. *Diapria*, Latreille.

Diapria Philippinensis, new species.—♂. Length, 1.5 mm. Polished black, shining and impunctate, the scutellum with a large

depression across the base, the metanotum with a triangular carina at its basal middle, the legs honey-yellow, the posterior pair with a reddish tinge, the collar, the metapleura and the petiole of the abdomen clothed with a whitish pubescence; the antennæ are 14-jointed, much longer than the whole insect, the scape and pedicel being testaceous, the flagellum being black, with the joints long, nodose-pedicellate and with whorls of long hair; the wings are subhyaline, ciliated, the marginal fringe long.

Type.—No. 8127, U. S. N. M.

Manila. Two specimens received from Father Brown. This is the first species in this family to be recorded from the Philippines. The wings may be clear hyaline, as the specimens were in alcohol, and the slight dusky appearance of the specimens may be due to dust.

Family LVIII.—FIGITIDÆ.

Subfamily Eucoilinæ. Hexamerocera, Kieffer.

Hexamerocera Philippinensis, new species.—♀. Length, 0.9 mm. Polished black and shining, impunctate, the mandibles testaceous, the legs, including the coxæ, wholly brownish-yellow; the antennæ are 13-jointed, with the six last joints enlarged, oval, brownish, the scape and pedicel being reddish, the basal joints of the funicle being more yellowish; the first joint of the funicle is about thrice as long as thick, those beyond small, moniliform, but slightly increasing in size to the club, the scutellum at the sides and the metathorax are finely rugulose; the cup of the scutellum is oval, with a few punctures on its disk; the abdomen has a thick hairy girdle at its base. Wings hyaline, ciliated, the veins yellowish, the marginal cell closed.

Type.—No. 8128, U. S. N. M.

Manila. Described from a single specimen received from Father Brown. This is the first Eucoiline to be discovered in the Philippines.

Family LXVII.—ENCYRTIDÆ. Ooencyrtus, Ashmead.

Ooencyrtus papilionis, new species.—♀. Length, 0.7 mm. Head and thorax æneous black, the head in front with a bluish tinge, the abdomen testaceous, the antennæ and the legs, including all coxæ, pale yellowish. The wings are hyaline, the veins yellowish, the marginal vein punctiform, the stigmal vein short, ending in a minute, rounded knob. The flagellum is subclavate, thickened towards apex, the first three or four joints a little longer than thick.

♂.—Length, 0.6 mm. Differs in having the head and thorax dark blue, the eyes very large, whitish, the abdomen smaller and triangular in

outline, testaceous, but with the lateral margins and the tip brownish; the flagellum is nearly filiform, finely pubescent, with the joints shorter than in female.

Type.—No. 8125, U. S. N. M.

Manila. Described from 2 ♀s and 1 ♂, bred by Father Brown from the eggs of a butterfly, *Papilio*, sp.

APTERENCYRTUS, new genus.

This new genus is proposed for a minute wingless ♀ Encyrtine, quite characteristic, and easily characterized. It falls into my tribe *Mirini*, and may be placed in my table of genera, Classification of the Chalcidoidea, p. 301, No. 25, between *Cocophoctonus* and *Phænodiscus*.

25. Wingless forms.

Antennæ inserted close to the mouth, the scrobes distinct, the scape slender, the flagellum clavate, the funicle joints minute, widening towards the club, not longer than wide, the three last joints wider than long, the club enlarged; scutellum with a small tuft of bristles towards apex. *Apterencyrtus*, Ashm., g. n.

Apterencyrtus pulchricornis, new species.—♀. Length, 0.6 mm. Head dark blue, smooth, impunctate, the eyes whitish, converging slightly anteriorly; thorax æneous black, the mesonotum clothed with sparse, silvery-white hairs, the scutellum shagreened, with a small tuft of black bristles, the hind angles of the metathorax acute, the abdomen smooth, black, but with an æneous tinge in certain lights; antennæ tricoloured, the scape and pedicel beneath, and the funicle snow-white, the scape above towards apex and the pedicel above brown, the club black; the front and middle legs are snow-white, but the middle femora just before apex and the middle tibiæ near the base have a narrow brown annulus; the hind coxæ, and apical two-thirds of the hind femora are metallic brown-black, while the trochanters, base of femora and rest of the legs are snow-white.

Type.—No. 8120, U. S. N. M.

Manila. (Father Brown.)

Family LXXI.—EULOPHIDÆ.

Subfamily III.—Tetrastichinæ. Tetrastichoides, Ashmead.

Tetrastichoides Manilensis, new species — ♀. Length, 1 mm. Head and thorax blue-black, impunctate, the axillæ and the abdomen æneous black; the scape of the antennæ and the legs, except the coxæ and the basal two-thirds of the hind legs, which are æneous black, are yellowish-white, the flagellum is brown-black, subclavate, finely pubescent, the

funicle joints increasing in size, the last being a little more than twice as long as thick.

Type.—No. 8129, U. S. N. M.

Manila. Two specimens taken by Father Brown.

Family LXXVI.—*ICHNEUMONIDÆ*.

Subfamily V.—*Ophioninæ*.

Tribe V.—*Campoplegini*. *Charops*, Holmgren.

Charops papilionis, new species.—♂. Length, 10.5 mm. Opaque black, closely punctured; the apex of the first and second dorsal abdominal segments, and the following are entirely ferruginous; the first two joints of the antennæ, except a blotch above, the mandibles except the teeth, the tegulæ, the palpi, the front and middle trochanters, the apical joint of the hind trochanters, the extreme apex of the front femora, the front and middle tibiæ and tarsi except the last joint, are ivory-white; the hind legs, except as noted, are black, the hind tibiæ, except towards apex and at extreme base, where they are black, are ferruginous, the apical joint of the hind trochanters being ivory-white. Wings hyaline, with the lanceolate stigma and the veins, except the costal vein at base, which is white, black.

Type.—No. 8142, U. S. N. M.

Manila. Described from a single specimen bred by Father Brown from a chrysalis of *Papilio agamemnon*. This species shows some affinity with *Charops erythrogaster*, Ashm., described from Ceylon, but it is much larger and quite differently coloured.

• Family LXXVII.—*ALYSIDÆ*.

Subfamily II.—*Alysiinæ*. *Aclisis*, Förster.

Aclisis pleuralis, new species.—♀. Length, 1.8 mm. Brownish-yellow, with dark purplish-brown eyes, the flagellum black, with several of the apical joints snow-white, the meso- and metapleura, and the abdomen above, except the first segment, black; the legs are pale yellow, but with the front trochanters, the middle legs entirely and the hind coxæ, hind femora and base of hind tibiæ, ivory-white. Wings hyaline, pubescent, the veins light brownish.

Type.—No. 8130, U. S. N. M.

Manila. This is the first species in this family to be recorded from the Philippine Islands, and was captured by Father Brown in the Observatory Garden.

Family LXXVIII.—BRACONIDÆ.

Subfamily VIII.—Sigalphinæ. Fornicia, Brullé.

Fornicia annulipes, new species.—♂. Length, 4.5 mm. Black, the thorax punctured, the mesonotum with a distinct median carina, and with a smooth, almost impunctate, space on each side of the carina posteriorly, and again near the insertion of the wings; the scutellum, the mesopleura, and the metathorax are more coarsely punctured or rugulose; the very short pronotum is acutely toothed at each anterior angle; the abdomen has only three visible segments and is coarsely longitudinally rugulose, the first segment with a distinct median carina its entire length, the last segment at apex medially excised, with its margin rimmed. The head is small, transverse, hardly two-thirds the width of the thorax, and is smooth and shining; the pubescent eyes are whitish; the ocelli are pale, and arranged on a slight curved line; the palpi, except the first two joints, the front knees, tibiæ and tarsi, the tips of the middle tibiæ, and the base of the tarsi, more or less, are honey-yellow; the tibial spurs are white, while the middle and hind tibiæ have a broad white annulus at base; rest of the legs mostly black. Wings hyaline, faintly dusky towards apex, the stigma and veins brown-black.

Type.—No. 8121, U. S. N. M.

Manila. (Father Brown.)

Subfamily XV.—BRACONINÆ.

Tribe III.—Euurobraconini.

Brownius, new genus.

This interesting new genus is named in honour of Father Robert E. Brown, S. J., to whom I am indebted for several sendings of Philippine Hymenoptera, among which were many new species in families and genera not before known to occur in the Archipelago.

Probably most Hymenopterists would have described this Braconid in Brullé's genus *Spinaria*, as I find some of the described *Spinariæ* really belong to *Brownius*. This new genus, however, falls into my tribe *Euurobraconini*, while *Spinaria*, Brullé, as I shall restrict it, will fall into the tribe *Braconini*.

Brownius has the venation much as in the genus *Bracon*, except that the submedian cell is *much longer* than the median; the recurrent nervure is received by the first cubital cell very near its apex; the second cubital cell is longer than wide, but shorter than the first or the third; the head is obtapezoidal with the occiput and temples immargined; the prothorax is bidentate anteriorly and armed above with a long acute, erect spine on

its disk posteriorly; the upper hind angles of the metathorax are obtusely toothed; the abdomen is coarsely, somewhat longitudinally, rugulose and has five distinct segments, the fifth segment being triangular and terminating in a sharp median tooth, the dorsal segments three and four, with the lateral hind angles produced into a sharp tooth, while the fourth has also a shorter tooth on the middle of its hind margin.

Brownius armatus, new species.—♀. Length, 9 mm.; ovipositor very short, hardly projecting beyond the tip of the abdomen. Pale brownish-yellow, the eyes brown, the antennæ, the hind legs, the dorsum of dorsal abdominal segments 1, 2, 3 and 4, and the wings, except a yellow band at base, black; rest of abdomen pale or whitish.

Type.—No. 8123.

Manila. (Father Brown.)

Spinaria curvispina, Cameron, described from Borneo, and *Spinaria leucomaelaena*, Westwood, described from Siam, judging from the descriptions, probably fall into this genus. The true *Spinariæ* have the median and submedian cells of an equal length.

Subfamily XVI.—RHOGADINÆ.

Tribe V.—Hecabolini. Hecabolus, Curtis.

Hecabolus rubrocinctus, new species.—♂. Length, 0.8 mm. Black and shining, with the second abdominal segment reddish-yellow, the antennæ and the legs ivory-white, the eyes brown, the wings hyaline, the stigma and veins pale yellowish, the stigma of the hind wings large and brown-black.

Type.—No. 8131, U. S. N. M.

Manila. (Father Brown.)

Hecabolus ruficeps, new species.—♀. Length, 2.5 mm.; ovipositor about the length of the body. Head reddish yellow, with brown eyes, the antennæ, except the first two joints, the thorax, and most of the abdomen, except as hereafter noted, black; the legs and the apical margins of dorsal segments 3, 4 and 5, and all of the 6th and 7th segments, are honey-yellow. Wings hyaline, the stigma and veins brown-black, the tegulæ yellowish. The antennæ are very long and slender, much longer than the whole insect; the quadrate head is smooth and shining, impunctate; the thorax is long, feebly shagreened, opaque, except the metathorax, which is shining and finely, sparsely punctate, with a distinct median carina at its basal half; the abdomen is elongate fusiform, the first, second and third segments, and the following more or less basally, are opaquely shagreened, the first being finely rugulose.

Type.—No. 8122, U. S. N. M.

Manila. (Father Brown.)